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sion for the diffusion of entomological knowledge, Missouri not only leads all the States in the Union, but shows that she regards it as an economical measure to induce every farmer to be his own entomologist.

GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF INSECTS.*—The sixth number of this work is out, and contains accounts (not before published) of the transformations of twelve moths injurious to fruits, etc., mostly illustrated, besides notices of the Clothes' Moth, Carpet Moth, Grain Moth, the Angoumois Grain Moth, etc., with full directions for collecting the smaller moths. The chapter on Diptera is begun, and gives accounts of the Mosquito, the Wheat Midge, Hessian Fly and Gall Flies. The number contains a steel plate figuring forty different objects, and fifty-seven cuts in the text. We should here state that the *Penthina vitivorana* feeds exclusively on the grape seed; it rolls up the leaf when about to transform, but does not feed upon it. Lines eight and nine from the bottom, on page 336, may therefore be deleted.

LE NATURALISTE CANADIEN.†—A capital journal for the popularization of natural history among the French Canadians. It is edited with much spirit, and we trust that its success is already assured.

TERATOLOGY.—M. C. Daresté has given us in the “Annales des Sciences Naturelles” a résumé of his remarkable discoveries, from which we translate a few paragraphs as nearly word for word as possible:

“I at first sought to obtain monstrosities, as Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire had done, by submitting eggs placed vertically or partially varnished to artificial incubation.” “Later I recognized the fact that these two causes which I had set in operation were not the only ones which acted upon the embryo, and that it was necessary also to take account of another cause to which I had not at first attended; that is to say, of the manner in which the eggs were heated in one of the artificial ‘cuvenses,’ which have served for my experiments. I have therefore, provisionally, abandoned the use of varnish, and the vertical position, in order to employ only a single cause of modification, the use of which I could perfectly control.” When the egg is covered with varnish or other glazing, which partially excludes the air, the embryo can develop, but finally perishes when the allantois is formed “when the needs of respiration imperiously demand greater quantity of air.” “I arrive now at the results which depend upon the mode of warming the eggs in one of my artificial brooding hens (cuvenses). In this apparatus the contact of the egg with the source of heat takes place by only one point. Now if in place of directly warming the culminating point of the egg, the point which the cicatrix always occupies at the end of the development, a point of the egg situated at a certain distance from the preceding one be heated, the development is

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† Le Naturaliste Canadien. Bulletin des Recherches, Observations et Découvertes se rapportant à l'histoire naturelle du Canada. Tom. I, nos. 1-4, 1869. Quebec. 8vo, \$2.00, gold, with illustrations.